



KokemäkiLeaks

2022

Welcome back to the annual release of KokemäkiLeaks. This year the highly talented O3 age group crafted the magazine. Almost record-breaking amounts of people were brave enough to take part in ENA11 this semester. Our team consists of 11 third year students: Lotta, Inari, Kaisu, Ainomaria, Enni, Niko, Topi, Ali, Kasper, Riku and Tomi. Our efforts did not go to waste and we had a good time writing the articles.

The year 2021 wasn't the most memorable of all time; it was just a slightly better 2020. We have just recently entered the year 2022, which we all are optimistic for. Covid-19 has been bothering us for so long that we have gotten used to it and most of us cannot even imagine a world without it anymore. We still didn't want it to conquer every article.

As always, the subjects of KokemäkiLeaks vary a lot and there is no common theme, so everyone can find something interesting to read. I hope you enjoy reading the fruits of our labor.

Tomi Virtanen



SCHOOL:

An interview with Katja Puutio and Janne Järvenpää

1. Tell us briefly about yourself.

I am Katja Puutio and I'm from Kokemäki. So I have spent my childhood in the landscapes of Kokemäki and I have also attended elementary school and high school here. After high school, I had a gap year, during which I also lived in Kokemäki. During that time I was among other things an assistant at Tulkkila elementary school, saved money for studies and prepared carefully for the entrance exams. Now, I also live back in Kokemäki again but before this, I spent a nice 10 years in Turku.

2. What have you studied and where?

I applied to study biology at the University of Turku and got in on the first try. The beginning of the studies was exciting and thrilling; I got to study a subject I was really interested in and the move to a new city was an eagerly awaited change in life. In biology, I specialized in ecology and I studied the pedagogical studies. I minored in geography, so it became my other subject to teach. However, I wanted to increase my employment possibilities so I studied health education as a third subject, which added one extra year to study. I graduated with a master's degree in philosophy in spring 2017.

3. Have you worked somewhere else besides Kokemäki high school?

I did my university thesis, i.e. my Master's thesis on a project related to natural science education at the university, and through it I got employed in the same project after graduating. This was an unexpected twist, since I had thought of applying for a job as a teacher right after graduating. The job description was however versatile and interesting, I got to know many new people, learned something new and enjoyed my job, so I worked at the university for 4 years. At the same time, I also applied for a doctoral position at the university and my thoughts were to start my doctoral studies but then I became a teacher in Kokemäki.

4. What is teaching like in Kokemäki high school?

I have enjoyed my time in Kokemäki high school. Although I enjoyed the bigger city more as a place, I think that teaching in high school in a small town is more comfortable than in a big city. There are appropriately sized groups here and you get to teach all your own subject's courses yourself. In a small high school, you also get to know every student and the staff and this increases the meaning of the work. I also think that the work community has accepted me well and both the students and the colleagues are nice. The work is also somewhat different than my job description at the university, so this has brought a nice change and new challenges with it.

5. Why did you just end up in the teaching profession? What pros and cons there are in teaching?

I'm not quite sure but I have a memory that I have always thought I like biology and teaching would be natural and comfortable for me. This seemed such an obvious idea that I didn't apply to biology right after high school, but I wanted to think if I could come up with something else. I didn't however come up with any university field I'd have been as excited about and so I studied to be a biology teacher and it has felt like a good solution.

At this point, I of course can't say with years of experience the pros and cons of a teacher's job, but I think the good thing in teaching is that you get to be with people, deal with topics you are interested in and you

can pretty much influence your own ways of working. You can also develop yourself at work if you have enough time and interest. Naturally, long holidays are one of the good sides of the job. The real downsides at the moment, as a new teacher, are the huge amount of work and limited free time due to having to prepare. Luckily, the amount of work decreases over the years.

6. Do you prefer biology or geography?

Definitely biology. Geography is interesting too, at least from the perspective of natural geography, but there are sections in geography that I don't find so interesting. For instance, spatial data is such a section. In biology, on the other hand, I am interested in almost every subject.

7. What would you say to a student who doesn't yet know what to do in the future? Do you have any good life tips?

If you have no idea what you want, it's a good idea to have a gap year in good conscience! During the gap year your thoughts will for sure clarify, you'll get some work experience and you have time to raise money for your studies! You should save all your money for your studies! On the other hand, I would also say that if you are a little unsure of what you want to do and some field is interesting, then apply there. Once you get into a university or polytechnic, you'll get an idea of what it is like to study there and whether the subject is interesting for you. Contrary to initial assumptions, a field may turn out to be either interesting or quite different from imagined. You can always change your school (and this happens a lot)! It's also worth keeping in mind that if you hesitate between a couple of different subjects, at least at university it's possible to choose minors widely from almost everywhere in the university. Despite what you're going to study, a huge number of new things will come before you, possibilities you didn't even know about and your own mind will also change along the way!

Lastly, I would say that when get into a school, study carefully (so don't leave a Swedish course or thesis unfinished so that your graduation depends on it) and above all, make the most out of student life! It's the best time in life!

Enni Poti

1. Tell us briefly about yourself.

-My name is Janne Järvenpää. I graduated from Kokemäki high school in 2006. I worked here as a substitute for religious education for three weeks. I was born in Kokemäki and now I live in Espoo.

2. What are your interests?

-I'm interested in religion, sports and social affairs.

3. What have you studied and where?

-I studied theology in Helsinki and graduated in 2014.

4. Have you also worked elsewhere other than in Kokemäki high school?

-I have not. It is difficult to get the office of a priest as a handicap. In addition, volunteer work stopped due to the pandemic.

5. What was it like to teach here in Kokemäki?

-It was quite challenging. I had a hard time getting the pupils to be active.

6. What pros and cons are there in teaching?

-You get to spread your knowledge to others. It's a great honor to help students prepare for matriculation exams. One downside is that the preparation of lessons takes a lot of time. I find that it's great to teach about every religion.

7. What would you like to do in the future?

-I would like to work more as a substitute teacher. I also want to give speeches and sermons for the public.

8. What would you say to high schoolers that don't yet know what to do with their lives? Do you have any life tips?

-I have sometime thought to give instructions to students to choose a proper job. For instance, it's hard to get a job with a philosophy examination. In contrast, nurses and firefighters are needed all the time.

Do your high school studies well because high school in itself isn't enough in life. You don't have to do the same job for decades. Instead, you can do part-time work.

Enni Poti & Kasper Kivenmäki

The last year students' prom

Due to the ongoing Covid-19 pandemic, I and the other last year students in Kokemäki high school got our prom months later than it is supposed to be held, in February. With the help of our PE teachers, we started to train the dances already a year ago, at the end of 2020. The virus canceled all events including our long-awaited prom – several times. First it was suggested we would dance later in the spring, then just before the summer vacation, and then some time in autumn. Finally, we got to wipe the dust off of our dresses and suits, rebooked (for like the 14th time) our hairdressers and danced on December 3rd.



Some of the last year students didn't want to attend the prom because they were so frustrated with the cancellations. In the end, there were 22 dancers, which equals 11 pairs. We danced to four audiences: to our local elementary school, Tulkila elementary school (first to the lower grades, then to the higher grades) and to Kokemäki middle school. Lastly, we danced in front of our whole school as well as our friends and family in the evening. The situation with the virus was steady enough, so that the audiences could attend live instead of watching us on the computer screen. Corona passport was checked from everyone in the hallway.



We decorated our town's biggest gym in the evening (or night because we started after 9 pm and stayed there until midnight) before our huge day. We had bought about 300 air balloons of which we built a large air balloon arch. The dancers were introduced under the arch by the hosts of the prom. Behind the arch, there were great silvery letters that spelled "WANHAT 2021" (PROM 2021) and hanging Christmas lights. We also installed some white, blue and silver air balloons all around the gym.

In total, we danced eight traditional prom dances and a dance we had choreographed together. The dances were Polonaise, The opening dance, Cicapo, Mignon, Tango, Virginia reel, Salty Dog Rag and Viennese waltz. Our own dance consisted of small pieces of popular songs like Macarena and Edamame. Despite of a little tiredness (at one's best, some of us girls had slept for about five or six hours) and confusion with the steps, I think we succeeded quite well and there weren't any big incidents. After our dancing, there was free dancing and pictures were taken

with family and friends. Pommac and homemade gingerbreads were served. Our night continued by celebrating our wonderful and memorable day together.

Enni Poti

Future plans

Here are the final year students' future plans. Ainomaria, Lotta, Enni and Inari tell you what they would want to do after high school. They have both same and different dreams.

My plans for the future include, for example, graduating from high school. After graduating from high school, I want to move to Rovaniemi to live. I would like to study to be a teacher in Rovaniemi. And why right there? I have always wanted to live in Lapland and now I would have the opportunity to move to Lapland and study the profession where I want to work as an adult. There are no other plans yet, but I know that in Lapland I want to live in a detached house in the country.

Or actually I know that I want to travel a lot in different countries in the future. I also know that I want to continue the hobby I still have at the moment, which is hunting. Hunting is a really important hobby for me and a way to express myself. And in the future, I also want to have a lot to do with my family, even if I live further away from them. *Ainomaria Levomäki*

I have my final matriculation examination next spring. I am going to take exams in English, psychology and my first language. After high school, I would like to go to a university, but I will likely take a year off. I am going to seek a job as a cashier. The university could be a great place for me, because I would want to be a teacher in the future.

I like children and I get along with them well. Being a teacher has been my dream job since I was seven years old. I would like to be a class teacher. The city I would want to study at could be Turku or

Tampere. These cities are close to my hometown and there is good public transportation. My dream house is an old wooden house. It is ambient. I would like to live in the countryside, but next to a city. I am sure that I will live abroad for a year. Being an exchange student would be a chance to live abroad. In my opinion the United States of America is a very interesting country, because the culture in there is different than in Finland. I guess that I would learn to speak better English if I lived abroad. In addition, I would like to travel to many countries, for example Maldives and Indonesia. *Lotta Mäkinen*

In just few months I have sat my final matriculation exams and graduated high school. Having debated what I'll do once school is over, I have decided I want to study geography and perhaps biology. Minor languages would be fascinating, too. Geography can be studied in almost every university in Finland, for example in Turku, Helsinki, Oulu and Jyväskylä. I think I am going to apply to most of those universities so that I could for sure get a place to study. I am not sure which city or university I'd prefer. I am not that interested in taking a gap year (at least not right now). Having lived in the countryside in a little town for 18 years I am willing to move to a much bigger place. Later in life, after studying and maybe some traveling, I would like to settle down somewhere in Finland. Like many others, I dream of living in my own house with a loving partner and maybe children as well as at least one cat. However, these are all just things I wish for now, but I'm open-minded to whatever life brings to me. *Enni Poti*

There are only a couple of months school left. But what will I do after that? Right now, the gap year sounds like an appealing option. The last three years have been so hectic that I want to calm down and take it easy for a while. I am not sure what I would like to study so a gap year would give me some time to think. Psychology, economics and law are options that I have been thinking about but I am not sure if I am interested enough to study them for years. I would like to study in Tampere or Turku because I know those studies already quite well. In the future I want to buy my own house but that is not current yet. However, I need to start saving money at an early age if I want to implement that dream. I have lived in Kokemäki my whole life so it might be interesting to find new places and build a house somewhere else. On the other hand, most of my relatives live near Kokemäki so I would not want to move very far but time will tell what is going to happen. Somewhere in my life I would like to live abroad for a while. I have always liked travelling but because of the current situation I have not been able to do that for two years so that is a thing that I am looking forward to do as soon as possible. *Inari Leppäniemi*

LOCAL:

The ultimate visitors guide of Kokemäki

Kokemäki is a great and peaceful place to travel to for relaxation and sightseeing. You can travel to Kokemäki with a bus, a train or with your own car. You also don't need to have a very big budget to visit Kokemäki. Many of the best tourist destinations are free to visit and the accommodation is very inexpensive.

Accommodation

In Kokemäki there are plenty of viable options for accommodation. I will now list the ones I would recommend from my own experiences.

Hotel Kokemäen Seurahuone is a beautiful and cozy hotel right in the centre of Kokemäki. You do not have to take long trips to see the epic tourist attractions the city has to offer. All the services you will need are a walking distance away from the hotel.

Hostel-Anttilan tila has excellent rooms with beautiful and old decor. The service also includes free wifi connection and a free use of the sauna.



Tourist destinations

There are plenty of interesting places to visit in the sunny town of Kokemäki. If you like historical attractions Kokemäki has many museums and historical sights to check out. If you love nature Kokemäki has a variety of different breath-taking landscapes to see. If history and nature don't interest you, there are still many activities you can participate in Kokemäki.

St. Henry's Chapel is a beautiful brick chapel built in 1857. It is built around a medieval wooden barn to protect it. The barn is Finland's oldest surviving wooden building. St. Henry spent his last night there before getting murdered. Visiting St. Henry's Chapel is free, and I would highly recommend it, especially if you are interested in old buildings.

Kokemäki Agricultural Museum has a wide range of different agricultural items to look at. The museum was opened in 1938 and the collection of items has not been changed since. There aren't any fees if you want to enter the museum. If you like visiting museums or like agriculture this place is for you.

Puurijärvi and Isoso National Park is full of unique landscapes. The national park is also great for birdwatching. It is known for its exotic bird species and one of the biggest bird towers in the Nordic countries is located there. Even if you are not interested in birds, I would still recommend going to see the fresh landscapes.

Säpilä suspension bridge is an old wooden bridge originally built in 1950. You don't need to worry about it falling though because it was refurbished in 2019. The suspension bridge is located at Uppaantie Riste. If the weather is nice like it usually is in Kokemäki, I would recommend going for a walk over the bridge.



Topi Haapio

More vitality for Kokemäki – A new battery factory

If everything goes to plan hundreds of new jobs will be opened in Kokemäki in the near future. A new battery factory may start its production in the spring of 2023 and construction should begin as early as next summer. Construction will be handled in two parts. First there will be just a material factory and if everything goes well the material factory will also have a battery factory alongside it. The city signed an agreement with Æsir Technologies Inc. and the purpose is that the production of Kokemäki battery factory would be used at the factories of Æsir Technologies Inc. When completed, the project will bring good visibility to the entire province. The value of the investment is approximately 110 million euros.

The city management is confident that the project will happen and it will be a lottery win for the city. The mayor of Kokemäki, Teemu Nieminen, says that without Satakunta's strengths and existing infrastructure, the project would not have been possible. Prizztech Oy's support has been significant for the progress of the project.

Æsir Technologies Inc. is a small nine-month-old American company. Originally, the company only had to procure raw materials from Finland but it turned out otherwise. According to the company's CFO Craig Wilkins, the conditions in Satakunta are perfect for battery industry and that is why they decided to invest in Kokemäki. Railways, harbors and a lot of expertise were key factors to Æsir Technologies' decision.

Inari Leppäniemi

Sustainable Kokemäki

The city of Kokemäki has decided to start thinking more about sustainable development and decisions considering our climate. Some ideas about making locally produced foods and recycling more available in their units have been thrown out there. Maybe the best thing they have suggested is that public transport should be more available to second-degree students because after middle school you have to continue studying so having a way of travelling to school is very helpful.

In Kokemäki, public transport is not really a thing besides school busses for middle school students, so they are full and not really a safe environment for other people. Those busses move only when they are transporting children in and out of school, so if your schedule does not work with that, tough luck. Especially considering students from Kauvatsa, it is necessary to get some type of transportation so they don't have to get a license and a car to get to school. Nowadays that gasoline is overtaxed through the roof and the prices are still rising, so those students have to have fulltime jobs to pay for their driving to school so they can get education that is mandatory nowadays.

I think that doing good things for our environment is a habit everyone should have but everyone should understand that us Finnish people couldn't really make a difference if every other country is not doing anything. Finland is doing pretty well considering its environment compared to some bigger and more wasteful countries, so we should not really be as worried as some of us are.

Niko Vauranoja

Rauma-Kokemäki passenger train transport

The Rauma railway was constructed in 1897. It was the only municipal railway in Finland until the 1950s, when it was sold to VR. Passenger transport on this railway ended in 1988, due to its low usage. Nowadays it's only used for freight transport, which is still really active.

However, we are living in the 2020s now and the passenger transportation would have a huge impact on the vitality and accessibility of the whole region. After all, Rauma is the biggest urban area in Finland without a working passenger train connection. It would have the potential for 150 000 – 200 000 trips a year, which is a significant amount and definitely worth investing in. The large amount



of international and growing companies in the Rauma area would have a lot of use for the connection. Their personnel need a handy way to travel to the metropolitan area and other growth centers.

We also have to notice the growing student population in Rauma. They could really use this new travelling method, which is also much cheaper than owning a car. The railway is connected to the Pori-Tampere railway, which would bring more students to Rauma, not to mention the possibilities for economic growth. In addition, the Pori-Tampere railway would also profit from this, since the Rauma railway users would also use it, bringing more people to those big cities.

The Kokemäki Industry Committee has prepared a plea about starting the passenger train transport. The plea has strong support from the key players of the region. The railway is already electrified and completely suitable for passenger trains. A train station must be built to Rauma and it's estimated to cost about 0.8 million euros. The operating costs of passenger train traffic, on the other hand, are approximately 1.7 M € / year. The price isn't really a problem, it would pay itself back easily. Now it all depends on the Minister of Transport to start the action.

Tomi Virtanen

Katri Luomaniemi

Katri Luomaniemi is a Finnish floorball player from Kokemäki, Finland. Luomaniemi has achieved three world championship silver medals, five Finnish championship gold medals, 83 test matches and 296 league matches. Luomaniemi also won a floorball championship in Switzerland. Finnish floorball association has named Luomaniemi in the legends category.

She is still playing at the age of 37 in SBS Rupu but she is also coaching her previous team Classic. Luomaniemi doesn't play professionally anymore and she gets her salary from University of Turku where she is working as a dissertation researcher. Last summer Luomaniemi bought a house in Kokemäki and moved back to where she left from.

Her team at the bottom of the series table and that doesn't bother Luomaniemi because she is playing casually and only for fun with her friends. They don't practice at all. They are seeing each other only in the tournaments. Usually they are getting destroyed because the league is still tough and there are a lot of young and hungry teams which are trying their best and prove their skills.

Luomaniemi's coaching project is also something like why not. She doesn't take any pressure about it and she has said that it feels amazing when something goes just like how they have wanted it to go. Luomaniemi is focusing on the small and hectic things and what to do in those situations.

Riku Mäkitalo

The Grapevine of Kokemäki

A grapevine is a place for gossips, hearsays and rumours. People can share their experiences and opinions freely there. Almost every city or town in Finland has a Grapevine on Facebook, including Kokemäki.

The average day on Grapevine of Kokemäki is quite dull. Somebody is asking about whose dogs are on their yard. Another person answers that they do not know. Somehow, that comment starts a quarrel. People are screaming at each other using upper cases. Nothing extraordinary.

One woman posts a picture of a dead buck in woods. A bunch of crying reaction emojis and a couple of thumbs up. A wolf mauled this buck, reportedly. People are panicking. Someone suggests locking their pets and children indoors. Another one notes that wolves have to eat, too. Most disagree. Others are questioning if it was a wolf or not. Perhaps it was a stray dog.

A quadbiker has been spotted terrorizing the guide markers for snow plowers. People are furious, just like this was something that did not happen every year. A woman is threatening to throw a frozen potato at the perpetrator if seen again. Someone is suggesting to insert rebars inside the markers to have them damage the quadbike upon impact. The markers are highly precious for these folks and breaking them on purpose or accidentally is one-off a crime.

Speaking of crime, somebody has broken into another one's apartment. This would be groundbreaking news, only if it was not the apartment house where all of the town's criminals are located, known by a playful name: *Mole hole*. The owner of this apartment was told this would be a peaceful place to live. Of course, he was lied to. When actual crime is committed in Kokemäki and the guilty is unknown, look no further than to the *Mole hole*. That is where I found my bike when it was stolen once. Someone in the comments is comparing this apartment house to Beverly Hills. A fitting parable indeed.

To celebrate New Year, somebody has blown up a mailbox. The mail was all scorched and unreadable. Reportedly, the mail contained something important, too. At least he won't be getting any bills – someone comments.

Kasper Kivenmäki

CULTURE:

On memes

Memes are viral videos, gifs, pictures or even sounds that are either funny by themselves or edited to be funny in some way. Usually the most popular memes are the stupidest and don't really mean anything but still people find them funny. Many "professional memers" consider the most offensive memes the best there are. The fact that some group of people are offended by the memes is only making them better. Dank in this concept means "damp" or used so much that no one even thinks it is funny anymore.

Ricky has a illegal automatic weapon to protect his illegally grown, and therefore untaxable, marijuana plants from dicks like Cyrus and the Gubberment. Be like Ricky.



There are many different styles in making memes. Some are drawn by hand and others may be drawn on a computer but most are just screenshots from any show and some funny text on it. One of the best meme types is random or "cursed" images. There are also memes for older generations like minion memes are popular amongst single mothers in Facebook, those are the worst memes ever made and middle-aged women think they are hilarious. Every time I see one of those, I want to drink bleach, which was a meme a few years ago.



Some memes have also done something bad for example drinking bleach was a huge meme until people actually started trying it and destroying their intestines. Eating Tide pods was also a meme some time ago because they are so colorful and candy like. Eating them caused people to burn their lungs after trying to cough the liquid out of their mouths and inhaling it.

Nowadays the culture of memes is enormous and there are many varieties in their styles. If you want to consume some dank memes the best place may be 4chan but the memes in there may be too offensive to some novices. If you are looking for some more friendly Finnish memes, Ylilauta is the place to be.

EI TOIMI SUOMESSA



The best and most offensive memes are slowly dying due to today's cancel culture and people getting too angry at other people. Most often the ones who get angry about memes that may make fun of others' bodies etc. are white women who the memes did not even mention. *Niko Vauranoja*

League of Legends

How the game works:

League of Legends (often abbreviated as LoL) simplified is a battle arena, consisting of two sides, the blue base and the red base. Both of them have a team of five players going against each other. The ultimate goal is to destroy the Nexus in the opposite team's base. On the way to the enemy base, the team needs to destroy multiple towers defending it, the also attacking enemies making it pretty difficult.



You can choose from over 150 different "champions" (the characters) that all have unique abilities which determine their playstyles and positions on the map. If a player happens to die to a tower or another player, they respawn in the team's base after a while. In the base players can use their gold to buy items, which make their champions stronger. There are lots of different kinds of items, and you need to learn the ones that match your character. Gold is earned by killing enemies, their minions or their towers.

Popularity:

League of Legends was released in 2009, and it didn't take long for it to become a mega-successful game. Right now, it is the all-time most followed e-sport game. The prize pools and the viewer counts for the League of Legends World Championships have broken gaming records. In October 2016, the Worlds tournament final had over 43 million viewers in total, which is beyond measure for a video game tournament. 14.7 million people were watching the matches at the same time at its highest point.

The player counts of LoL are also significant. In July 2012 the game was already the most played PC game based on playing hours in Europe and North America. In 2020 League had over 115 million monthly players, which absolutely demolishes most of the other games you can think of. It also generally has the biggest amounts of viewers on streaming platforms, such as Twitch.

The community:

With such a huge fanbase there are always some rotten eggs. I speak from experience when I talk about the toxicity of the community of League. In 2021, "toxic" means many things, but in gaming world it means: "an adjective used to describe a very negative person that complains about everything, spreads unnecessary hate, or just talks sh#t about others", according to Urban Dictionary. In the game's chat, it's almost impossible to avoid any kind of mocking and blaming others. WatchMojo listed the top 10 most toxic video game communities, and League took the first place.

Some blame their teammates for everything they do wrong, others ridicule their enemies no matter if they are losing or winning the match. The funny thing about this "flaming" is that they are usually doing even worse than the people they keep mocking. The only way to avoid all the negativity is to disable the whole chat, which can lead to not being informed enough about the situation. At least that way you can focus on your own game, since the urge to talk back to the toxic people is inescapable sometimes.

I have heard people defending these trash-talkers by saying that the toxicity is necessary to teach the new players and the bad players the things that they need to learn. Responsibility for portraying what needs to be learned is on the teammates and the advice doesn't always come in a nice way. League doesn't really teach new players the things they need to do in a real game. During the game's tutorial you learn only the core basics and the rest is up to you to learn. I do understand the point, but flaming isn't a good solution to the problem. The "feedback" all the toxic people give is usually so rude that it will just make the new players unsure of their skills and it can easily anger anyone playing the game. Keeping in mind League is a TEAM game, you can imagine how back and forth cursing to each other affects the team spirit and the overall success of the team. It helps no one.

So why is League chat always so negative? Toxicity can derive from either the feeling of superiority or inferiority. When you are doing really well in a game, some people start to feel the urge to banter their opponent a little to make them more frustrated. If their teammates are doing really unwell compared to them, they need to use some expletives to make them feel like lesser beings. Secondly, if someone as mentally weak as the previous example is doing horribly, he will get really angry. In his head, his weak performance is the team's fault. He will start to complain about everything they do while being completely useless himself.

This phenomenon is really unfortunate for everyone that loves playing League of Legends, but I doubt it will ever go away. People will always get mad and it doesn't really matter if they get banned from the game, they can always create a new account. I've found that it is best to mute the chat entirely to get rid of these unwanted messages and to enjoy the game.

Tommi Virtanen

CS

Counter-Strike: Global Offensive is a tactical first-person shooter. It was published in 2012 but the older versions were published in 1999. The "original" CS 1.6 was already one of the most popular video game around the world. After the CS:GO came to play nobody played 1.6 or Source anymore.

The idea of the game is the classic 5v5 terrorists versus police or so called "counter-terrorists". The main idea is that terrorists are trying to plant the bomb either A-bombsite or B-bombsite and they win the round when they kill all the "CTs" or get the planted bomb which explodes in 35 seconds. Counter-

terrorists wins if they kill all the terrorists or the time of the round ends before terrorists get the bomb planted. The whole game is played in rounds and it's best of 30 rounds so first team to get 16 round wins, wins the whole game. The "CT" and "T" sides change after 15 rounds have been played. There are like 10 different maps which are the competitive maps. That sounds simple but the complicated thing is the tactical side of the game because there are many kinds of different strategies. There are like a few main things that basically everyone knows who has ever played the game. CS:GO's pro scene is one of the biggest esports scenes there are. It's because it is also one of the oldest ones too. As entertainment it is awesome and as a viewer you are able to see all the pro matches free in HLTV.ORG or in Twitch. It is incredible how much professional Counter-Strike players make money by playing in these days. For example the best player in the world Aleksandr "s1mple" Kostylev earns hundreds of thousands of dollars per month. But of course it is extremely hard to get to that point where you can live by playing. This kind of species are quite brutal for your mental health. A lot of travelling many times in one month around the world and then competing against the best teams in the world. When you watch the pro scene of Counter-Strike you maybe just see all the shooting things but behind that are insanely difficult tactics and pieces of information that you just can't understand without mastering the game.



Riku Mäkitalo

Is it harmful to play video games?

Especially in the early 2000s, people that spent the majority of their free time playing different kinds of video games were considered "nerds". We have grown far out from those ages, since nowadays the majority of teenagers and even younger kids play video games actively. According to a Washington Post-University of Massachusetts Lowell, a 58 percent majority of teens and young adults (ages 14-21) have watched people play video games on websites like Twitch and YouTube, while 59 percent report playing online multiplayer games. Almost half of teen and young adults, 45 percent, both play and watch video games. The average length of playing is from three to five hours a day.

Games are much more popular among boys, since about 80% of boys play or have played actively, but only 20% of girls do/did. On average, boys spend 8 minutes less than girls on sports and active leisure activities per hour they play video games. The ratios are decreasing all the time, with more girls getting interested in gaming due to it being more popular than ever and the video game content providers (YouTubers, Twitch streamers) are getting more female reinforcements.

Everyone that has played video games knows the feeling when your parents start nagging about the time you spend on the game. They always come up with some negative effects it has on you, like being less successful at school, not getting enough sleep, it "melts" your brains and your eyes etc. Some of them are not completely false, but it's all situational. One or two hours of gaming a day has been shown to have mainly positive effects. They can help ease anxiety and depression, better your problem-solving, increase a

kid's imaginative play and creativity and for some, even start a career in competitive gaming which is hugely popular nowadays. Playing video games only becomes a problem when it's an addiction.

There is a thin line between just having fun and an addiction. If a person becomes emotional over not being able to play video games and it's their only way of having fun, an addiction might be the case. When you are addicted to video games it doesn't really matter if it's fun or not, you just keep going until you finally realize that you just spent the whole day without achieving anything. I speak from experience. Playing too much video games can cause a bigger risk to aggression, lack of concentration, lack of motivation and commonly poor sleep hygiene. It all depends on the person playing. Some people escape their real life problems by playing video games, and escaping stress is not necessarily bad. It causes problems when people start to completely ignore their real life challenges by just playing games.

In conclusion, playing video games as a hobby is not harmful, if it's done right. It has to be balanced with real life and it can't be the only source of happiness, or it withers your overall quality of life when nothing else feels worth your time or interest. Gaming has grown to be the most common hobby among teenagers for a good reason. Anyone can do it with any device, you can learn a lot from it and it can be just as social as talking to others in person.

Tommi Virtanen

The FIDE world chess championship 2021

The FIDE world chess championship 2021 began in Dubai on 24 November. The match is played between the defending champion Magnus Carlsen and Ian Nepomniachtchi, who got the chance to challenge Carlsen by winning the Candidates Tournament.

The match format is best of 14 classical games plus tiebreaks if necessary. Carlsen had won the last four championship matches prior to this match and was favoured to win this match too.

Game 1: Nepomniachtchi had the white pieces and started the game with the Ruy Lopez opening and achieved a slight opening advantage. Carlsen however played well in the middlegame. Both players had decent winning chances, but in the end the game ended in a draw after 45 moves. In an interview after the game Carlsen said that he felt shaky at times but was happy with the result.

Game 2: Carlsen opened the game with the Catalan opening, which he has used a lot recently. Carlsen made a slight inaccuracy in the middlegame which put him in a quite bit of trouble. After ten moves position on the board started to become more equal as Nepomniachtchi failed to fully take advantage of his better position. The players agreed to a draw on move 58.

Game 3: Nepomniachtchi started the game with the same opening as game one. Neither player managed to get any real advantage at any point in the game and it concluded with a draw on move 41.

Game 4: Carlsen started with the white pieces and the Petroff opening was played, which was expected. The game went on smoothly with Carlsen having a slight advantage, but he was spending way more time on his moves than Nepomniachtchi. On move 32 Carlsen decided to make it a draw because he had only 20 minutes on his clock compared to his opponent who had more than an hour.

Game 5: The game started with the same opening as game 1 and 3. Nepomniachtchi had a tiny advantage for the whole game and put Carlsen into some tough situations and because of that Carlsen was falling

behind on the clock. In the end Carlsen was able to defend his position and the game ended in a draw on move 43. In the press conference Nepomniachtchi was very disappointed because he really wanted to win this game.

Game 6: This game was special because it is the longest game to ever be played in the world chess championship. It was also the first game in this match to have decisive result. Carlsen started with the Catalan opening and played some creative ideas in the middle game. By move 81 the game had gone to the endgame and was a theoretical draw. The problem was that Nepomniachtchi had to play the best move on every turn to keep it as a draw. Finally, on move 130 Nepomniachtchi made the decisive mistake and on move 136 Nepomniachtchi resigned.

Game 7: the polar opposite of game 6. It was the fastest game in the match lasting only two and a half hours. The players were probably tired from the last game and the game ended in a draw on move 41. Nothing interesting happened in this game.

Game 8: The expected Petroff opening was played, but this time Nepomniachtchi was playing very aggressively as he wanted to win this game to have the score tied again. On move 21 Nepomniachtchi made a massive mistake and lost a pawn. This blunder also really surprised the commentators. After the mistake Nepomniachtchi couldn't get a grip on the game and made a couple of inaccurate moves. Game 8 was the last game of the world championship match.

The match concluded with Carlsen having a score of 7 and a half and Nepomniachtchi having a score of 3 and a half. Carlsen won the match very comfortably comparing to two of his previous championship matches which both had to go to tiebreakers.

Topi Haapio

Sami people

The Sámi are the only indigenous people in Lapland and in the entire European Union that have inhabited the region long before the borders of the states were created.

The northernmost part of the Sámi homeland in Finland is Lapland, the municipalities of Utsjoki, Inari and Enontekiö, and the northern part of the municipality of Sodankylä. There are also Sámi people living in Norway, Sweden and Russia.

About 10,000 Sámi live in Finland and they speak three languages: Northern Sámi, Inari Sámi and Skolt Sámi. Cooperation between the Sámi groups is close, and it has also taken on new forms that are alive in this time, for example in the form of celebrations and events.

The traditional livelihoods of the Sámi are reindeer husbandry, fishing, hunting, collecting natural products and small-scale agriculture and handicrafts.

The Sámi Museum Siida can be found in Inari, Lapland. In Siida's exhibitions you can experience the strong connection of the Sámi northern people to nature. Siida nurtures Sámi culture and strengthens its visitors' respect for nature. Siida's exhibitions, open-air museum area and services provide information and experiences.

The Sámi also have their own news program. You can find Sámi news on Yle's website, for example. There has been a lot of talk in the news about discrimination against the Sámi. The Sámi face a lot of

discrimination and hate speech. According to research, those Sámi who demand the services they are entitled to by law have the most experiences of discrimination.

28.10.2021 The government has approved the opening of the Sámi Truth and Reconciliation Commission. The aim of the Sámi truth and reconciliation process is to assess the historical and current discrimination experienced by the Sámi in Finland and to find out how this affects the Sámi. The aim is also to propose ways that promote contact between the Sámi and the Finnish state and increase awareness of the Sámi as an indigenous people in Finland.

Ainomaria Levomäki

Scouting

Scouting is a very popular hobby all around the world. All people no matter their ages or gender can join different scouting groups. People with disabilities have their own scouting groups. There are 40 million scouts around the world. Children and young people learn how to survive in nature. Scouting's main point is educating children. I guess that many people don't know what scouting really is. They believe that it is just knots. There are five age sections in scouts: cub scout, adventurer, tracker, explorer and rover scout. The scouts' motto is be prepared!

Robert Baden-Powell is the founder of the scout movement. The scouting was only the boys' right in the early 20th century. The first girl scouting was set up in 1912. The Finnish scout movement was set up in 1917. At the time, there were 18 thousand scouts in Finland

Camps in Finland

There have been many international scouting camps in Finland. They are called "Finnjamboree". There are also smaller camps, for example Tammileiri, Kajahus and Säihke. I was in Roihu in 2016. It was a big international camp and there were over 17 thousand people from different countries.



Finnish scouts have blue scout uniforms and a blue or yellow scarf. People usually have badges of honor on their shirts.

My experience

Scouting has been my hobby for six years. My local group is Huittisten Eränkävijät. My age section is rover scout and it is for 18-22 years old scouts. I have been scout leader for cup scouts. My first international camp was Roihu. It took a week. Roihu was a great experience, because there were a lot of different people and I got new friends. I have learned many important things in scouting. Scouts haven't had big camps for two years, because of Coronavirus. I hope that I will get to the camp next year.

Lotta Mäkinen

On sushi

Sushi is a Japanese food that includes fish, vegetables. The rice is seasoned with salt and types of sushi are vegetarian. Sushi is often eaten soy. Wasabi is very spicy and it is not used in large

History

Sushi is said to have originated in China between 3rd centuries BC. Sushi was originally invented as preservation, when fermented rice was used to anything up to a year. Sushi-like dishes were eaten a lot before. Little by little the dishes became today's sushi. The word "sushi" means "it's sour," which reflects back to sushi's origins of being preserved in salt. Today's sushi is mostly often associated with Japanese sushi, though the many variations of sushi can actually be traced to numerous countries and cultures including Korean and Chinese. Finland's first sushi restaurant was opened in 1986 in Helsinki. When corona started sushi became very popular in Finland. People fetched it from stores because the restaurants were closed. People wanted to try something different instead of regular food.



seaweed and sugar. Many with wasabi and quantities.

the 5th and the a mean of store fish for



Contest for New Music

Started in 2012, the Contest for New Music (Uuden Musiikin Kilpailu, abbreviated UMK) is a Finnish open song contest for all music makers that is organized annually by the Finnish public broadcaster Yle. The contest began as a new concept for the Finnish selection for the Eurovision Song Contest. It replaced the original Finnish Eurovision Song Contest qualifying event (Suomen euroviisukarsinta) which had been held since 1961. For instance, Krista Siegfriids, Softengine, Pertti Kurikan Nimipäivät, Saara Aalto, Erika Vikman and Blind Channel have become popular by the program.



Each year, hundreds of songs of different genres are sent to the judging panel of experts that chooses which tunes get to continue. In its totality, the Contest for New Music consists of three semifinals and the final, which are held at the beginning of the year (usually between January and March). In the first two semifinals some of the performers (usually there are six of them) are dropped out of the contest and some go straight to the final. The rest continue to the third semifinal. The winner of the final will be able to participate in the Eurovision Song Contest.

Finland in the Eurovision Song Contest 2022

This year the Contest for New Music will be held at the cultural venue Logomo in Turku on 26. February. It's the eleventh Contest for New Music and the winner gets to travel to Torino, Italy for the Eurovision Song Contest 2022.

Cyan Kicks – Hurricane

This year rock in the Contest for New Music is represented by Cyan Kicks with their song *Hurricane*. Formed in 2016, the modern rock band from Helsinki is willing to do its part that rock will stay stronger in the spotlight. They combine different elements with their own distinctive sound. *Hurricane* is a good example of this; the stanzas of *Hurricane* are electronic and the heavier part is heard in the chorus.

BESS – Ram pam pam

Like its singer, this song too is effervescent and bold. Bess' music is characterized by catchy lyrics and danceable rhythms. The pop artist from Helsinki combines electronic pop and house in her music. The message of *Ram pam pam* is to live life to the fullest right now. Participating Contest for New Music means a dream come true to Bess.

The Rasmus – Jezebel

Almost after 30 years of music making together, one of the most internationally famous Finnish rock band strives to succeed in Eurovision. The Rasmus says that *Jezebel* is a song to strong and independent women who walk their own paths. The lead singer Lauri Ylönen says that the song is also a bit humoristic which is extraordinary to the Rasmus.

Younghearted – Sun numero

Sun numero's style is more daring than Younghearted's other songs; known for its sensitive interpretations, the band is now "softly rock 'n' roll". *Sun numero* is about the aching aspects of love: longing, desperation and regret.

Olivera – Thank God I’m an Atheist

Olivera has a personal relation to *Thank God I’m an Atheist*; the theme of the song has subliminally developed in her mind since she was a child. The song marvels at death and the possibility of eternal life. “Nobody of us knows what happens after death. What if one of the world’s great religions truly is real and life never ends? I don’t know any other such distressing thought as everlasting life.”

Tommi Läntinen – Elämä kantaa mua

Tommi Läntinen has made the longest music career of this year's competitors with more than 40 years of music. The members of Haloo Helsinki! have written the song *Elämä kantaa mua*. It’s a combination of the old and the new generation’s rock, which is completed by Läntinen’s raspy voice. *Elämä kantaa mua* is about change and the courage required to make it.

Isaac Sene – Kuuma jäbä

Stylistically, Sene’s music is a wide mixture of nuances of at least soul, rock and hip hop. With *Kuuma jäbä*, the bold and charismatic performer aims to entertain the listener. The song tells about the singer’s own sexual release and it shakes up heteronormative thinking.

Enni Poti

How to travel eco-friendly?

Travelling is quite contradictory. It is at the same time both memorable and disturbing. Nowadays, people are interested in eco-friendly travelling. There are some alternatives for basic travelling. You can choose a train instead of an airplane. As a consequence of Covid-19, domestic travelling has increased. It is good for nature pollution rates go down.

If you travel with the airplane, you can pay an optional payment. In order to compensate for pollution, air companies fund projects that decrease pollution somewhere else.

You ought to buy a sustainable water bottle instead of a plastic bottle. It is also unhealthy to drink from the plastic bottle for many times. When you buy junky food, it comes with a lot of plastic.

Although you are on holiday, you shouldn’t use too much water and paper. Remember also put lights off in the room, when you are not there. It is easy to go with public transport abroad, and it is inexpensive.

What are your opinions about eco-friendly travel, Kaisu and Ainomaria?

Kaisu: It is good for the planet, and it saves nature and animals.

Ainomaria: People know more about ways of eco-friendly travelling. It is also easier than before.

Lotta Mäkinen

Finnish military service with corona

The aim of the conscript service is to maintain the readiness of the Defense Forces and to train conscripts for military national defense duties. 21 000 conscripts go there every year. The Defense Forces offers more than five hundred different missions and levels of service to conscripts. It is part of a person's education and career.

At the beginning of the conscript service, a young person faces new things: shared accommodation, regulated use of time, military discipline, and physical exertion. Because of corona, these things can seem even more difficult. Conscripts are divided into groups in all units A, B and C. The different groups are not in contact with each other. They move different routes and eat in different places. This will help reduce infections. Hand hygiene is also closely monitored.

Conscripts have much to complain about in the way the army operates during the corona epidemic. Those infected are quarantined in a separate room. Quarantine conditions have been complained about because the amount of food is small and there is nothing to do. Sleeping conditions are also not the best.

At the beginning of the year, the number of infections rose dramatically. They have risen because of new entrants. As infections increase, so does uncertainty. The vacations are postponed and the conscripts are unable to see their families.

However, positive aspects can be found in this situation. Conscript Samuli Koski has written about his positive experiences in the military. He thinks it is good to be in the army during the COVID-19, because then there is more of a challenge. Now that there is nothing open in the outside world, it is good to be in the military. Such a situation is also closer to a real war situation.

Kaisu Lehtiniemi

How to ride a unicycle

You might be thinking to yourself why you would want to learn to ride a unicycle. At first, it might seem impossible to achieve. However, the more impossible it seems, the more amazing it feels to learn. Unicycling is a skill to brag about to your friends and it is a potential ticket for a job in the circus. In addition, learning the act of unicycling brings other advantages, such as improved balance and enhanced motoric skills.

To learn the basics of pedaling with a single wheel, you first need to get your hands on one. You can easily buy one on the internet for a little over hundred bucks. The most important factor when buying your first unicycle is the size of the rim. It is best to choose a rim between fifteen and twenty-four inches. Choosing the wheel size is like choosing a gear on a bicycle: The smaller the wheel, the less force is needed to pedal forward. To gain any decent speed though, a small rim diameter is impractical. When I practiced unicycling, I used a twenty-inch wheel and later bought a 24-inch.

After your package has arrived and you have assembled it, remember to adjust the saddle height to your liking. Also, make sure the saddle is aligned with the wheel. The saddle tends to rotate during use, but a couple of hard taps on the side of the saddle will align it back.

Now you are good to start practicing. A long wall or a rope tightened between two trees will do just fine. As long as you have something to lean on. It is a good idea to wear a helmet, especially if you are practicing on tarmac.

The hardest part after finding your balance is to get going in the first place. A right-handed person should have his left foot on the ground and the right foot on the pedal. The pedals should be rotated to the horizontal position for an easier start. To get going, you will have to push the pedal and lean forward. Another difficult task is to find your balance after taking it off the ground.

You should not be afraid of leaning too hard. Usually leaning too far is safer than leaning too little, as it is easier to land on your feet ahead.

Balancing your weight on a single wheel is a painstaking process. The time it takes to learn varies a lot: Some learn it in a matter of days, others after weeks. It took me eleven days before I could ride without any support because of my poor balance. After planting the skill to your muscle memory, other necessary things, such as steering, comes quite naturally.



Kasper Kivenmäki

DOMESTIC:

The Omicron variant

Spreading

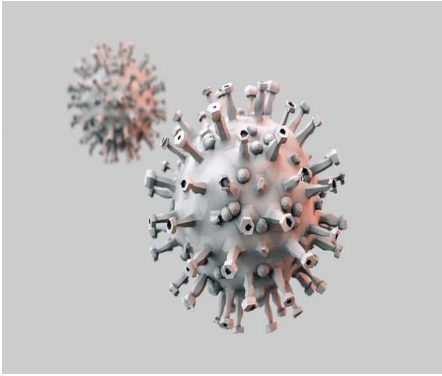
The Omicron variant will likely spread more easily than the original SARS-CoV-2 virus. Omicron infection can spread the virus to others, even if they are vaccinated or don't have symptoms. Spreading can be prevented by using a mask and good hand hygiene.

Symptoms

Omicron's symptoms are milder compared to other forms of corona. The most common symptoms are cough, tiredness, runny nose, sore throat and headache. Unlike in previous variants, the loss of taste and smell seems to be uncommon. The symptoms start to show from a full week down to as little as three days or less. For the vaccinated, emergency room or hospital stays are also typically shorter.

Treatment and quarantine

If a person is diagnosed with corona virus then she or he will be quarantined. The quarantine currently lasts for five days. In quarantine you must not be in contact with the outside world, so you need to stay at home. Rest is important during illness. Heavy sports should be avoided.



My own experience

I have had coronavirus. I think it was omicron because I had no bad symptoms. It also spread very quickly to my whole family. The disease was not in itself bad but the quarantine was. I had to be at home for two full weeks and I could not go anywhere.

Omicron in Finland

Omicron is currently in the acceleration phase in Finland. However, the number of people in the hospital is small. The number of all infections is unknown because the test capacity is insufficient. Not all people even know if they have corona because the tests are congested. Specialist researcher Simopekka Vänskä commented in Helsingin Sanomat that "The general principle is that the faster the infections progress, the shorter the epidemic".

Kaisu Lehtiniemi

An interview

As everyone knows there is a global pandemic going on and it also has many kinds of effects on the whole world. So I wanted to hear these effects from a normal Finnish high school student and I made an interview with Thomas Kaunisto about COVID-19.

Riku Mäkitalo

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CPIGWuOJtko>

Drugs in Finland

Drug use in Finland has quadrupled from 1990 according to THL. According to studies 1 in 4 people have at least tried smoking and some have been smoking casually ever since. The use of amphetamine in Finland has increased since 2012 and in 2020, it had a tremendous peak in usage. Other drugs like cocaine, mdma, mushrooms and prescription pills have become more common amongst Finns. In northern Finland the use of stimulants has surprisingly decreased

These are just statistics from researchers but you have to consider the fact that people who use heavily are not usually too open about their usage. If all people who have used or are using very heavily answered these inquiries honestly these numbers would be even higher. These statistics are a bit odd considering the

fact that Finns have always been labeled as alcoholics more than drug users. Some people are mixing drugs with drinking and that can lead to many overdoses and deaths.

Considering these facts, people should get education on what to do when someone is having an overdose on different drugs. This could really decrease the risk of unnecessary deaths. Often the people who are overdosing are young and inexperienced so they cannot be certain about their tolerance to different drugs and end up taking as much as more experienced addicts whose tolerance is much higher. Young people should actually see what it is like to be a full-time drug addict and that it is not so nice after you have been consumed by that kind of life. The sad thing is that people are curious and if someone is interested in some drug, they are very likely to at least try it so they should know what to do if they are for example entering a "bad trip" from psychedelics where you make yourself more scared while worrying about the things you are seeing. That is why you should always have an overall good day and some people you trust around so you won't end up making the mistake of becoming anxious and triggering the bad trip because it is often really hard on your mind. A bad trip is like a nightmare you cannot escape for hours and you just make it worse by being scared and or anxious about something.

After this pandemic started, young people have started to feel unwell and often they start using different drugs to suppress their bad feelings. Many teens who have tried or started to use something have started from someone in their group offering some and after this they start to hunt that same feeling of losing all their stress and anxiety. Online school was also a bad thing to some people because it gave them more time by themselves and their friend groups. There is at least one or two people in every group that is starting to use something or has an addiction already so after they tell how good they feel everyone gets interested.

Schools in Finland are not using enough recourses to warn their pupils about actual drugs and all they are worried about are nicotine products. Don't get me wrong, smoking and using snus etc. is wrong but compared to actual drugs that can kill you after one use, it really isn't that bad. Schools don't teach nearly enough about addiction and what different drugs actually do to your body and mind. Teachers should also tell students about how some drugs are less dangerous than others and the fact that the dance with the devil might last forever.

Niko Vauranoja

Gasoline prices in Finland titanic

Gasoline prices are higher than ever in Finland, and it definitely irritates a lot of people. Apart from the country's biggest cities, almost everyone has to use a car to travel to work, or pretty much anywhere else. Last time we were even close to these prices was in 2012, when the average was 1,77€ per liter. At the moment I'm writing this, 98 E5 costs you 1,88€ per liter on average. Diesel isn't looking that good either, with the price tag of 1,63€ per liter. Now there are very few places in the world remaining that have even more pricey fuel.

To some, it's arguable if Finnish people can really affect the climate at all by these environmental deeds and the fuel tax is unreasonably high. Right now 75% of gasoline's price comes from taxes, 55% for diesel. Less affecting things are for example the global demand for fuel oil and the costs of transportation. Citizens' initiative to make the fuel taxes more reasonable has



been sent to the Finnish Parliament in November 2021. The goal is to ensure an affordable price for fuel and the freedom of movement for everyone. The increasing prices should be treated as an unwanted inconvenience, that should not fall on the citizens' shoulders.

Pidoci.com did research about how many liters of gasoline can a middle wage person buy with their salary all around the world. Finland ranked 13th with 1589 liters. The results are from the first half of 2021, now the average would be even higher since the prices have gone up and the salaries have stayed almost the same. It's a good rank due to Finland's high wages, but either way fuel is more expensive day by day and Finnish people have to use a bigger percentage of their salary to buy this essential substance.

The main reason for the high taxes is obviously to encourage people to use more eco-friendly ways to travel, which seems more like forcing to me. Step by step the government tries to make the traditional gasoline and diesel cars less attractive to buy, so there would be no other reasonable options than gas or electric cars. It seems to be working since the electric car market has been growing every year. There are still many negatives weighing them down, for example the price of a new electric car, the climate pollution their production produces and the amount of charging poles is limited in small cities.

For everyone that doesn't want to/can't buy an electric car, there is no other solution than lowering the fuel tax by a lot (which is unlikely) or to pay workers an extra amount for the fuel they need to pay. Both of these would cause a lot of problems, but doing nothing to change the situation will do even more harm. People with no real public transportation options are desperate.

Tomi Virtanen

The first regional elections

The first county elections take place in Finland in January 2022. The issues are wellbeing services and rescue services. Every over 18-year-old person can vote. The county elections have published their candidates on the 23rd December 2021. The county elections don't concern Helsinki and Åland. There are 10 584 candidates.

Nowadays several people do vote not only a party but also a person. It is important that you vote, because it is the only way to influence. Young people are not as interested in voting as before and it is harmful. If old people vote instead of young people, the decisions won't please young people.

The official election day is 23rd January 2022. 8,3 percent of people voted in the advance voting. You can vote in your hometown and you need an identification with you. There are 102 candidates in Kokemäki. The biggest party is Centre Party.



Are you going to vote in the county elections? Why or why not?

Do you know what kind of issues we are voting for?

Inari: Yes, because I get to influence important issues.

Kaisu: Yes, it is the only way to influence.

Ainomaria: Yes, because I have suffrage.

Enni: Yes, I want to influence important issues.

Niko: Maybe, it is just a joke.

Topi: Yes, because I don't want cruddy decision-maker.

Ali: Yes, county elections is important impact for economic.

Kasper: No, I am not interested in county elections.

Tomi: Yes, because I finally can vote.

Riku: No, county elections is insignificant.

Lotta Mäkinen

The elected ones from Kokemäki

On 23rd of January 2022, the historical regional election took place for the first time ever. Finland was divided into 21 different welfare zones that take care of their own social and health care and rescue services. Satakunta welfare zone is one of them, which Kokemäki belongs to. Considering the size of Kokemäki compared to many other cities, we got a surprisingly strong representation in the regional government.

A total of 4 representatives living in Kokemäki were elected. They were all from different parties; The Finns, Social Democrats, The Centre Party and Power Belongs to the People. Because of this they are all very different by profession, objectives and ideas.

Soile Ojala-Seppä, 57 years old, The Finns representative

Ojala-Seppä got the most votes from Kokemäki (395) and got chosen with the total of 458 votes. Her profession is a physiotherapy entrepreneur and she has had her own business in Kokemäki city center for 31 years. She has been a municipal councilor in Kokemäki before. Her main goals are maintaining local services, to introduce the "multi-producer model" and overall welfare. The people of Kokemäki clearly have a strong trust in her, since she was the vote-puller in the regional election as well as in the municipal election.

The following are her election promises:

1. "The opportunity for local services should be maintained in both social and health services and rescue services."
2. "Entrepreneurs in the region and the third sector should be involved in service production."
3. "Ensuring the well-being of nursing staff."

Harri Kivenmaa, 67 years old, a Social Democrats representative

Kivenmaa was the 2nd most voted for from Kokemäki (382) and got chosen with the total of 520 votes, thanks to over 130 votes from the neighboring municipalities such as Pori. He is a retired municipal councilor and a long-time principal in Kokemäki high school. He has quite a lot of experience from 40 years

of work in the city council, of which 17 years as chairman. His main concerns are staff shortages, youth mental health and development of social and health services

The following are his election promises:

1. "Services must be developed in ALL of Satakunta, taking into account the actual need for services."
2. "I am concerned about good personnel policy and management. The success of developments requires them!"
3. "The mental health work of young people requires more effort"

Juha Korkeaoja, 72 years old, The Centre Party

Korkeaoja was the most voted for in Kokemäki when votes from all of Satakunta are counted. 296 votes from Kokemäki, 650 from the whole Satakunta welfare zone. He has a strong support from Pori, Ulvila and Harjavalta due to his experience in politics. He worked 20 years as an MP and 4 years as the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry. Korkeaoja has been a farmer for 40 years, which also appeal to his voters. His goals are to converge decision-making power and equal basic services throughout Satakunta.

The following are his election promises:

1. "I am willing to put a lot of time and energy into the task. In addition to the council, I am also prepared to take on commission or board positions"
2. "I am ready to defend equal basic services throughout Satakunta. I know the whole province well"
3. "I work to ensure that the central administration of the welfare area is kept to a minimum and that decision-making power in the practical organization of service activities is taken to the areas, as close as possible to those who need the service."

Niina Valtanen, 52 years old, Power Belongs to the People

Valtanen wasn't that popular in Kokemäki with only 23 votes, but he still got through with the total of 219 votes. She was especially popular in Pori with 77 votes. Power Belongs to the People was just established last year, and it got the maximum of 1 representative in any welfare zone. This makes their influencing tough. She is known as an astanga yoga teacher in Kokemäki.

The following are her election promises:

1. "On the side of the weaker."
2. "Children must be protected."
3. "For an independent Finland."

Tomi Virtanen

Finland is the happiest country in the world for the fourth time in a row, but why?

Each year the United Nations release a World Happiness Report which shows the best countries to live in the world. In 2020 Finland came out in the top spot again for the fourth year running. Is it because Finland is the only country to sell Jaloviina or just because unhappy people kill themselves?

Finland is a country of high taxation. Most Americans would probably be frightened if they had to pay as many and numerous taxes as Finns do. Finland is a welfare state. All the benefits that make Finland one are paid with taxes. People are taken care of. Finland has a free healthcare system. Even the poorest people get help. No one has to pay tons of money for cancer treatment.

Finnish educational system has come a long way and is one of the best educational systems the world has to offer. High quality in every aspect, it produces some of the best results. Besides all that Finnish education is free, even in the college.

Finnish crime rate is very low. In Finland people don't feel afraid of taking a walk outside in the middle of the night. The police are not corrupted, people trust them. Usually, the people who live in Finland don't have to worry about the terrible things that happen in other countries.

Finland is a successful example of an equal society. Everyone has the same rights and opportunities regardless of race or socio-economical background. It's just about the amount of work you put into becoming what you want. The boundary between wealthy and middle class is not large. The number of homeless people in Finland is vanishingly small in relation to the rest of the world. In Finland you can be left penniless, but you still don't have to live homeless or survive completely on your own.

Finnish culture is peaceful, warm and focused on co-operation rather than competing with each other. Co-operation is the main reason why we recovered so fast after wars of 1939-1945.

Finland has beautiful nature and landscapes. Finland is one of the greatest places on earth to experience massive forests, crystal-clear lakes and wildlife. On top of all that Finland has low pollution levels and clean air. Doesn't it become clear what Finland has to offer to its citizens? Many Finnish people believe that it's the nature that makes Finland such a good country to live in.

All the things Finland has to offer may not make the people of Finland happy, but it sure makes the lifestyle that Finnish people live more relaxed and competent than any other country in the world has to offer.

Ali Jokela

SPORTS:

Kimi Raikkonen and his career

Kimi is a cold-headed driver, he does not use "tricks" or cheat, he just simply drives better. As Kimi has said, F1 driving is just a hobby for him. Kimi does not talk too much but on a race track he's a man of his words.

Kimi had his debut in team Sauber in the year 2001, which is nowadays team Alfa Romeo. Unfortunately, Kimi had to drive with the team's secondary car, which is worse than the main car. Despite of that Kimi drove for scores surprisingly often. At the end of the season, he was only three points behind his more experienced teammate who had the better car. In team Sauber it was no use to dream of world championship because the team wasn't efficient enough.

Raikkonen moved to team McLaren in 2003. Kimi took his first grand prix win in the second race of the season. It was the only win Kimi achieved in his first season in the team McLaren. However, Kimi drove nine more times for podium, which caused him to place second in overall scoreboard of the season. Kimi was actually only two points behind legendary Michael Schumacher. Practically that means Kimi was fighting for championship in his third Formula 1 season. After the season 2003 Kimi drove in team McLaren for seasons 2004-2006. Apparently, McLaren was suffering a lot of technical problems, which often led to aborting the race.

2007 World Cup

Kimi moved into team Ferrari for the season 2007. He replaced Michael Schumacher. There were skeptics, but six victories were enough to get the tight championship against McLaren's Lewis Hamilton and Fernando Alonso. Hamilton and Alonso were not the best mates, they often had mutual competitions, which often gave freer track for Kimi. Hamilton and Alonso were both only one point behind Raikkonen after the final race of the season.

Kimi is still the most recent world championship driver in the team Ferrari after 14 years.

After the world cup, Kimi drove in team Ferrari two more seasons. He didn't have a team for the next season, so he decided to leave the formula 1 tracks. He started to drive rally in the world championship series.

F1 comeback

Kimi didn't quite make it through in the rally, so he came back to Formula 1 in 2012 driving in fresh team called Lotus. The car was pretty average, Kimi placed third in 2012 driver standings.

Ferrari doesn't usually hire former drivers back to its driver roster, but they knew how masterful driver Raikkonen is. Unavoidably Ferrari hired Kimi for season 2014 to drive with Sebastian Vettel. Unluckily Kimi couldn't bring the championship for Ferrari, due to the dominance of the team Mercedes.

Alfa Romeo

Kimi signed the contract with team Alfa Romeo or old team Sauber in 2019. Alfa Romeo is bad a racing team it barely can fight to get even a score from the race. There was nothing special in these last years of Kimi's driving career. He drove skilled and as well as possible. Like an Iceman. *Ali Jokela*



Hunting

Hunting evokes different feelings in many people. everyone accepts hunting. Hunting is a topic that is covered because people find it offensive, hostile frustrating.

Hunting is made difficult by the high cost of the obtaining a gun permit. Hunting is made expensive clothing, gps devices, hunting dogs and areas hunt. Also, gun permits are difficult to obtain, if no members already have permits.

Why don't people accept hunting?

Many people find hunting cruel, many think that animals for the joy of killing. I think there are those who can do it too, but majority hunters respect the animal they prey on, and thus hunting is a hobby used to care for game animal.

Stock hunting therefore means maintaining a "balance" in the number of animals. The stock will therefore not grow too large. People may not understand how important hunting is.

Hunters cut deer from areas where there are many. This will reduce deer accidents or the environmental damage they cause.

There were 13,400 game crashes in Finland last year, what would the number be without the stock reduction?

The growing situation of wolves has also begun to make hunting more difficult in recent years. Many dozens of dogs have died as a result of wolf death or injury. Wolves have now been granted strain permits for this year (2022) because their number is so high.



Not widely and

hobby and by guns, where you family

hunters kill



Young people are also needed for hunting

Hunting is a hobby where you mainly meet older people. Many hunting clubs have found that the age group is between 50-80.

The age of hunters is so high because starting a hunting hobby is so difficult for a young

person. However, the number of young hunters is on the rise, with more attention paid to the low number. Attempts have therefore been made to make it easier for young people to start hunting, for example by reducing the fees they pay for hobbies.



Many people take up the hunting hobby and think it is somehow scary. If we talked more about hunting, it could be one of the decisive factors in getting more people involved.

Hunting offers so much to a person with the same hobby a person can move around in nature, meet people spirit, meet animals and also get very healthy meat from it.

There are also many hunting trips, there are cave hunting, driving hunting and tapping hunting. I would think people would like to go hunting, but the threshold to start it is so high that many times it stops at it.

If you are interested in hunting in the slightest, be sure to join!



Ainomaria Levomäki

Norwegian cross-country skiing

Everyone who has followed cross-country skiing even a bit knows that Norwegians are always tough when it comes to ski races. It is a miracle if there is not a single Norwegian among the top three in a regular world cup competition. From the last Olympics in Pyeongchang they grabbed 14 medals and half of them were golden. Compared to Finland and Sweden which are also considered a ski nation the superiority of Norwegian athletes is inconceivable. Finland got four medals and Sweden six medals from the Pyeongchang Olympics.

The number of potential Norwegian skiers is so huge that they need to fight against each other if they desire to be included in the national team because there are not places for everyone. Norway recently released its athletes competing in the Olympics this winter and it raised many questions. For example, dominant Olympic champion Ragnhild Haga did not get a ticket to the competitions because new challengers have shown their potential. At the same time it is a little bit weird that some athletes have got a place to the Olympic team because they have succeeded last season. Emil Iversen, who was in good shape last winter will compete in Beijing although he had not been among top ten in this season. So it is quite contradictory that everyone is not on the same line. This will also distort the final results because of all these strange decisions that have been made. In Finland, the situation is a bit different. Of course there is a little competition between athletes but the number of potential skiers is quite small compared to Norway so the selection does not cause as much drama as in Norway.

But what makes Norwegians so overpowered? Are they natural talents or hard workers? There is not a clear answer to those questions but we do know something that can explain the success. In Norway, everyone skis, says Hans Christer Holund, one of the country's elites. The conditions are perfect and it is easy to get to the trails no matter where you live. There is also a lot of experience in ski maintenance and in coaching. Despite all the success there have also been some dark moments in the past. Doping scandals have affected the reputation of athletes in a negative way. The latest big scandal was about Therese Johaug, women's number one skier. She got caught because using wrong kind of lip balm. Johaug claimed that she did not know that the balm contained prohibited ingredients but despite the complaint she was banned from competing for 18 months. Similar cases have happened every now and then but when it is

about big stars, things get more attention. Doping is not just a Norwegian thing so it cannot explain the Norwegians' success.

When thinking about Finnish skiers, they are usually specialized to just one distance. In Norway, the situation is quite different. There are many multi-talents. For example, Johannes Hosflot Kläbo, Norway's most gifted male skier chases medals from each race he participates in the Olympics and it is a realistic goal for him.

The future shows what will happen but it looks like that Norway's success will continue. Nonetheless, New stars have risen from other countries to challenge Norway's top stars so it is interesting to see what will happen.

Inari Leppäniemi



On working out

Training is good for health. If you like to go to gym, remember to start calmly. You can ask for advice from a personal trainer and watch videos on Youtube. You should eat varied food five times a day and sleep enough.

I have gone to the gym for four years. When I started, I didn't know anything about workout. I trained too heavy weights and hurt my back many times. I have had a workout program, but it was not my thing. I will get tired quickly if I train with the same program for many weeks. These days I train three times a week. I try to train full body during a week. My favourite movement is the deadlift because I am good at it. The deadlift is a good movement for you if you want to build muscle. I used to use a training belt during the deadlift so that I wouldn't hurt my back.

When I am not motivated for the gym, I watch videos about training and look for inspiration. I will also take a break. It is important that you listen to yourself. I recommend training for everybody. It improves your mental health, and you cope better.

Lotta Mäkinen

My Opinion on the Finnish Ice Hockey Olympic Team

Let's talk about Finnish ice hockey Olympic team for Beijing 2022. The Finns have not succeeded a lot in the Olympics but I would say now it is the time to shine. Winning the gold medal in Beijing is starting to be a realistic thought. We have won IHWC (International Hockey World Championship) or the "Skoda-cup" for three times now and it's been like a really big thing especially here in Finland. The last winning moment in 2019 was special because the team included only one NHL (National Hockey League) player. In the Swedish team there was at least ten Stanley-cup champions and 9000 NHL games played.

But this time for the Olympics we are getting all the best Finnish hockey players which means that the team is going to be one of the best. Of course there are countries like Canada, Russia and USA which are insanely powerful teams but Finland will be top contender. All Finnish people will trust the head coach Jukka Jalonen and his team building skills. He has shown for many years that he knows what to do. So who will be the captain of the team? There are a few options. Maybe the Florida Panthers captain Aleksander Barkov or the experienced Mikael Granlund who was the leader in the World Cup team in 2016. It depends of course on whether or not Marko Anttila gets a place in the team. The boots are big to fill because in the last Olympics in 2014 captain was the legendary "Finnish Flash" Teemu Selänne. I think the lineup could look like this:

Riku Mäkitalo

Teuvo Teräväinen – Aleksander Barkov – Mikko Rantanen
Patrik Laine – Sebastian Aho – Jesse Puljujärvi
Kasper Kapanen – Mikael Granlund – Jesperi Kotkaniemi
Joel Armia – Roope Hintz – Kaapo Kakko

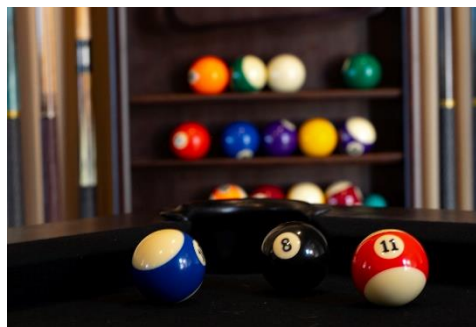
Miro Heiskanen – Esa Lindell
Rasmus Ristolainen – Sami Vatanen
Henri Jokiharju – Olli Määttä
Markus Nutivaara – Juuso Välimäki

Juuse Saros
Tuukka Rask
Kevin Lankinen

How to be a pro 8 ball pool player

Have you ever destroyed your opponent in a game of pool and left them speechless? Me neither. Winning a game with a perfect score and to leave can be arduous. I made this guide so that to suffer from the pain of being a pathetic

If you have never played a single game of shame on you! Here's a quick look at the be using: a pool table is a rectangular the action happens. It has six holes at the balls are supposed to go. The pool cue is a using this stick to launch the cue ball. It is standing out from the other fifteen with its lack of color. There are six two-tone balls and six monochrome ones and of course the 8-ball.



your buddy amazed you no longer have player of pool.

pool in your life, equipment you will shaped ring where all edges where the stick. You will be a white sphere,

Every road to success goes through torment and affliction. Torment being the blisters on your hand from the intense use of the pool cue and affliction being your wobbly will to continue. If you want to be the dominant player, you will need a fluid stroke and precise aim. A good quality pool cue can improve the outcome, but don't blame a stick for your lack of skills.

First, to not look like an absolute fool, you will need to hold the cue the right way around, hand on the thick end. This should be your dominant hand. The other should work as a guide for the cue to slide through. Now you know the basics and you are ready to hit the cue ball – but don't. Brush some chalk on the tip of the cue using the sugar cube looking block. Whatever you do, do not ask the reason of doing so. Nobody

knows why, but it makes you look professional. Do this on every turn. Also, try to keep your dominant hand's movement as linear as possible.

Now go ahead and hit the cue ball. Use enough force to spread the other balls further away from each other. Just make sure the cue ball does not go to the basket on your first turn. That would be embarrassing! Now this is where the distress comes in: You will have to hit the balls into the baskets using as few turns as possible. It is not always possible to win in a single turn, but that's where you should be aiming for. As long as you outperform your opponent. The first ball that you drop into one of the holes determines which set of balls become yours. When you have successfully eliminated all of them from the table, it's time for the 8-ball. Be aware, that the 8-ball has to go into the hole where the last coloured ball went. In other circumstances, you will lose the game. In addition, if the cue ball goes into a hole at your last turn, you will also lose the game. So do not screw this up!

Kasper Kivenmäki